TO BE SOLD, BY WALTER EASTON,

At his Shop, next Door South of the Brick Market,

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogſhead, Barrel, and Gallon,
Weſt-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto.
New-England Rum, by the Barrel and Gallon,
Brandy by the Anchor or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impoſt-Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Newport, April 16, 1785.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Monday the ſecond Day of May next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes,

Two certain Lots and the Dwelling-Houſes thereon,

ſituate in Newport—One in Priſon-Lane, now in Poſſeſſion of Paine Hammand, and the other on the Long Wharf, in the Poſſeſſion of Samuel Dayton, being Part of the Eſtate of Gervas Elam, deceaſed.

April 15, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY ETHAN CLARKE,

At his Store on his Wharf,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum; Sugar and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Rice by the Caſk or Hundred; Indigo by the Hundred or Dozen; German and Engliſh Steel; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia Duck; Flour; Indian Corn; White Beans, &c. &c—All cheaper for Caſh than can really be afforded.

Alſo Anchors of any Size.

Newport, March 24 1785.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, having appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of Capt. JOHN H. FRIERS, late of Newport aforeſaid, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; we do hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, that their Claims will be received by either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above-ſaid Time. THOMAS TEW,
WALTER NICHOLS.

April 9, 1785.

George Gibbs

HAS for Sale at his Store next northward of his Dwelling-Houſe, in Thames-ſtreet, cheap for Caſh, a complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons

---

Jacob Iſaacks, Broker,

INFORMS thoſe that want, that he can ſupply them with Veſſels from 40 to 170 Tons.

He has alſo for Sale,

Molaſſes and Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel—Green Coffee by the Bag—Indigo—and the beſt of ROCK SALT.

He has likewiſe to ſell a Negro Woman and Boy. And buys and ſells Public Securities and final Settlements of the New-England States.

Newport, April 9, 1785.

GEORGE GIBBS

HAS for Sale, at the Stores, on his Wharf, a conſtant Supply of new Philadelphia ſuperfine and common FLOUR and Philadelphia Bar-Iron aſſorted—Tea by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity—Liſbon Wines, by the Quarter Caſk—Cordage of all Sizes—Coarſe and fine Salt—Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Molaſſes, Coffee and Ginger, by the Hogſhead, Tierce, or Barrel.

THESE are to notify all concerned, that if the Rents in Arrears due to the Proprietors on the Point Lots, numbered and ſpecified as underneath, are not ſettled by the laſt Day of the Fourth Month (called April) next enſuing the Date hereof, Suits will be commenced againſt them at the next Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be holden for the County of Newport.

By Order of the Proprietors,
JOHN GOULD, Clerk.

Newport, the 3d Month 7th, 1785.

	First Diviſion.	*Second Diviſion.*
No.	15	101	No. 95
	15	103	100
	34	119	101
	44	120	102
	45	121	103
	47	127	104
	49	141	106
	50	142	114
	90	151	115
Half	95	153	116
	96	154	138
	97	162	139
	98		

TO BE SOLD, BY ROBERT STODDARD,

At his Store, two Doors below Baniſter's Wharf, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, the following Articles, viz.

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, and Liſbon, } Wines.
Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
New-England Ditto,
Brandy,
Draught and Caſe Geneva,
Hyſon, Southong, and Bohea, } Tea.
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Allpice,
Pepper and Ginger,
Loaf and brown ſugars,
Figs, Currants, and Raiſins,
Chocolate,
Coffee,
Rice,
Oil,
Muſtard,
Hair Powder & Starch,
Soap and Candles,
Copperas,
Allum,
Snuff in Bottles and Bladders,
Wrapping Paper,
Indigo,
Pipes by the Groſs,
Powder and Shot,
A Variety of well aſſorted Queen's and Glaſs Ware.

ALSO,

A Quantity of ſuperfine and common Flour, and good ſhip Cordell, which will be diſpoſed of at the loweſt Rate.

Newport, March 17, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benſon,

In the Ships Waſhington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Big Waſhington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glaſs, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, and now ſelling at his Store, in Thames-Street, No. 269, Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Alſo choice Connecticut Beef and Pork by the Barrel.

Wanted the Hull of a Veſſel between 60 and 90 Tons burthen, for which good Pay will be made.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of this City, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS MALBONE, Adminiſtrator.

March 12, 1785.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Subſcriber deſires all thoſe that have any Demands on the late Company of EVAN & FRANCIS MALBONE, of this City, Merchants, deceaſed, to call on him for Settlement; and requeſts all that are indebted to ſaid Company to make immediate Payment—as there is an abſolute Neceſſity for cloſing the Accounts of ſaid Company as ſoon as poſſible.

In behalf of the Heirs,
FRANCIS MALBONE.

Newport, 26th March, 1785.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has to ſell, at his Store, for CASH,

WINDOW GLASS,

by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

Newport, April 2, 1785.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS of all Sorts warranted good, to be ſold by CHARLES DUNBAR, at his Shop the Corner of the Old Church Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Alſo, Clover Seed, Herd's Graſs, and Burden's Graſs, and Weſt-India Goods, cheap for Caſh.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Heirs of Samuel Allen have incorporated themſelves into a Propriety, and are about to aſſert their Right to the waſte Lands in New-Hampſhire, and the Province of Main, ſold to ſaid Allen by John Tufton Maſon, and Robert Tufton Maſon: Therefore all Perſons are cautioned againſt purchaſing from any other Perſon or Perſons. Thoſe Perſons who have made Improvements in their own Right, on the Lands contained in Allen's Claim, originally granted to Capt. John Maſon, may be quieted in their Poſſeſſions, by applying to

JOHN SULLIVAN.
Attorney to the Heirs of Samuel Allen.

Durham, Feb. 25, 1785.

N. B. The Meeting of the Heirs of Samuel Allen, Eſq; ſtands adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday of May next, at the Houſe of Amos Sawyer, Innholder at Plaſtow, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. where the Heirs of ſaid Allen are deſired to give their Attendance.

A General Aſſortment of Woollens, Shags for Waiſtcoats, Velvets, Corduroys, Looking-Glaſſes, Hoſe's Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glaſs, Nails and Shot; with a great Variety of other Goods, ſold on the loweſt Terms, at

WALTER CHANNING's Store,
The Corner of the New-lane,
Thames-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of excellent LAND, in the Town of Portſmouth, on this Iſland, Three Quarters of a Mile from Briſtol Ferry, having thereon a Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings, with a very commodious Tan-Yard, which is ſupplied with Water the Year through. For further Particulars inquire of JOSEPH E. WESTGATE, on the Premiſes.

THE

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1785. [No. 1231.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends,*
"*up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public*

Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure Safety." BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

From the (Boſton) AMERICAN HERALD, *of April 25.*

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

IT requires no great degree of foreſight, or political knowledge, to *affirm*, that we ſhall not long continue an independent empire, if we go on as we have done.—"*Whom God means to deſtroy, he firſt infatuates.*" It is a moſt melancholy reflection, but it is true, that ever ſince the peace, we have acted *ſyſtematically wrong*. We have allowed to the ſubjects of Great-Britain, every right and privilege enjoyed by our own citizens; and while the Britiſh Parliament, were laying heavy duties on every article of our exports, either in *American bottoms*, or owned by *American ſubjects*; while they were forbidding the importation of the produce of theſe States into many parts of their dominions, except in *Britiſh bottoms*, owned by *Britiſh ſubjects*, and navigated by *Britiſh ſeamen*; we have been blind to our own intereſt, and our exiſtence as a nation. We have encouraged the importation of *Britiſh gewgaws*! Our town, has ſwarmed with *Britiſh factors*! Our money has been ſent in cargoes to England! and the whole trade has been wreſted from our own merchants, who have been obliged to ſit ſtill, and ſee themſelves faſt haſtening to deſtruction: The men by whoſe exertions our independence was eſtabliſhed, have been compelled to the moſt humiliating ſituation in life; till at length there was no buſineſs, but it was clogged by *Britiſh reſtrictions*, *Ready-made cloaths*, and every article of *mechaniſm*, in large quantities have been imported; ſo that that valuable branch of men, the mechanics, would in a little time, be reduced to beggary. At laſt, thanks to Heaven, though our government ſleeps, its citizens are awaking; we now ſee (becauſe we ſeverely feel) that we were going headlong to inevitable ruin. And the merchants and others of this town, have entered into ſome ſpirited reſolutions: May they, or ſimilar ones, be adopted throughout the continent. May we, ere it be too late, diſcover our real ſituation, and take *more effectual meaſures* to remedy thoſe evils we already feel, and prevent thoſe we fear!

To compleat the catalogue of *INSULTS*, we have received from the Britiſh miniſtry, J——n T——e, Eſq; is appointed Conſul to the United States! Without a Treaty of Commerce, without the leaſt public commercial connection with that kingdom, a Conſul is to be ſent over here, for what? Let Congreſs look to this; he has no buſineſs here; for, as a *Conſul* is a mere inſtrument of commerce, and charged with ſettling the *commercial rights and privileges* of the nation he repreſents, and to terminate miſunderſtandings among its merchants, and as there is no treaty of commerce between theſe States and Great-Britain he ought not to be admitted. For his nation has no commercial privileges here, and ought not to have, until we receive the ſame from them; and we may depend on it that they never will ſettle a commercial treaty with us, ſo long as we allow them to enjoy the ſame benefits in trade, with ourſelves, and they can, with impunity, *ſport* with our property, by laying on every article of our produce, what duties they think proper. Would to God that Congreſs were veſted with ſufficient powers to direct the great concerns of the Confederation! But from a certain fooliſh jealouſy, in the citizens of the ſeveral States, they are afraid to inveſt them with that power without which we ſhall very ſoon dwindle into contempt.—For it is *ſo evident*, that there muſt be a SUPREME HEAD ſomewhere; and that Head, muſt poſſeſs ſufficient power to *enforce*, as well as to *enact*. If they behave amiſs, we can remove them: They are choſen annually from the body of the people; they are accountable to us for their conduct; they feel our wrongs the ſame with ourſelves, but cannot redreſs them. They have aſked us to give them the power of regulating commerce—but, we have refuſed it!!——I believe it true, that had Congreſs poſſeſſed that power, our trade would not be in the preſent deplorable ſituation. I conceive it to be a very *ridiculous idea*, that every State ſhould enjoy a power of regulating its trade; for, every State has a *ſeparate* intereſt to purſue, and their different regulations will always claſh; we muſt act united; we muſt ſacrifice a little for the good of the whole. At preſent, we have a right, while no commercial treaty exiſts, *totally* to prevent the importation of Britiſh goods, by laying ſuch duties on their articles, as they have on ours, and this is the only method we can take to bring them to their ſenſes. They treat us like *children*, they lay on our commerce what embarraſſments they pleaſe, and we quietly acquieſce. It is high time to awake, leaſt we ſleep the ſleep of death; and that which requires your moſt ſerious attention, is to place Congreſs on a footing of *Reſpectability*, for at preſent they can do nothing. Our credit is already *blaſted*, our reputation *ſullied*, and we feel the effects of a want of energy in our government.—Let us then, my friends, unite for the public good, and reſt not until we have eſtabliſhed our *national reputation* and *honor*.—The great, the important day, is near at hand, when you will be called on to exerciſe the deareſt right of freemen—a right for which you have fought, and bled, and to obtain which many of your deareſt friends have ſacrificed their lives: This year you may enjoy a *free Election*, the next perhaps you may not.—It becomes you then to pay the greateſt attention to the men you chooſe; for your country's ſake, at the preſent important period, exerciſe thoſe powers, with which you are endowed by nature and the *Conſtitution*. Be not impoſed on by any perſon whatever, but examine for yourſelves; and remember that you will one day have to account for any *proſtitution* of thoſe invaluable rights. Fix upon ſuch men as you know are *real* friends to this country; let them poſſeſs *wiſdom*, *fortitude* and *prudence*: Shun thoſe who ſacrifice every thing for *popularity*, yet *affect* to deſpiſe it; ſee whether their *relations* are in any *office* under the *Britiſh Government—the leaſt connection with ſuch perſons the better*; Examine the paſt conduct of thoſe who now fill the important ſtation of Repreſentatives, and do not chooſe them merely becauſe they are old, and have ſerved a long time—ſeek ſuch as will encourage the *manufactures* of this country, let us have none (even though they may have been to Congreſs, or filled other important ſtations) unleſs you are *firmly* convinced of their worth and public ſpirit. Be not haſty—be ſlow—be cautious—be not prejudiced againſt any perſon until you know his character. Upon the whole, whoever you elect, by all means *inſtruct* them, (for this is your RIGHT) to veſt Congreſs with more power than they now poſſeſs, and IMMEDIATELY to adopt ſome meaſures for the relief of trade, or you are a ruined people.

PRO BONO-REIPUBLICÆ.

PARIS, January 6.

THEY write from Nantz, that a French ſhip having ſailed up the river Senegal as far as the cataracts, the crew travelled on foot up its banks, till they came to a kingdom to the eaſtward of Benin. The king gave them a very friendly reception, and furniſhed them with 600 picked Negroes. Great advantages are expected from opening a trade with theſe people.

The African prince who reſides at Paris, receives from government 24,000 livres, or 1000 Louis d'Ors per annum.

LONDON,

Feb. 4 Yeſterday at noon, a Board was held at the Navy-Office, Crutched Friars, at which 1200 tons of ſhipping were taken, to carry over a regiment of foot, and a corps of artillery, to the Weſt-Indies, and to bring home the old garriſons from Antigua and Barbadoes.

FEBRUARY 7.

Some particulars of the African Prince now in Paris and of the cuſtoms of his country.

This Prince begins to ſpeak French; he ſeems to be of the moſt gentle and tractable diſpoſition. His father ſaid to Captain Ludolf, when he entruſted him to his care, "I hope you will not do any harm to my ſon." The young Prince, when he left Oere, was accompanied on ſhipboard by his eighteen wives, and crouds of people followed him to the water-ſide, entreating him not to leave his father's dominions. The King, his father, is in alliance with the King of Bemn: he has ſixty-four wives. When the Monarch dies, the following cuſtom of the country is ſtrictly obſerved: his ſubjects carry him to a very deep pit ſunk in the earth, in the form of a draw-well; they then let him down with ropes; and with him his four principal favourites or Miniſters; and ſtopping up the mouth of the pit, or royal grave, they all betake themſelves to the woods, to kill as many wild beaſts as they can: and cutting off their heads, they carry them to the brink of the grave.——The next day (24 hours after the body has been in this catacomb) the mouth of the pit is opened, and the ſon of the deceaſed cries out in a loud voice, "is my father riſen from the dead"—the favourites below, if ſtill alive, anſwer "no." Twenty thouſand men are inſtantly employed in filling up the pit, with the heads of the wild beaſts that had been killed the day before in the woods; and then the tomb is ſhut up, never to be opened again. The favourites of the King of Oere are diſtinguiſhed from the vulgar, by cicatrices on their foreheads, made with knives; and which are eſteemed as the moſt honorable marks that the King can poſſibly beſtow.

Capt. Ludolf, who brought the young Prince over to France, is now endeavouring to obtain an excluſive charter to eſtabliſh factories, and trade along the River Formoſo, up from Oere. How far ſuch a charter might affect our African trade may be matter of ſpeculation.

Feb. 9. A letter from Paris, by the laſt mail, ſays, "The three firms of Acoſta, the firſt eſtabliſhed at Paris, the ſecond at Bourdeaux, and the third at Boulogne, have failed for ſeven millions. The Sieur Deſtrong has delivered up his books of accounts."

We are confidently aſſured, that Admiral Innes, who lately ſailed for Jamaica in the Europa man of war, of 50 guns, received inſtructions relative to ſupporting the ſettlements on the Muſquito Shore, according to the tenour of the late

THE

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1785. [No. 1231.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE,

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure Safety.*" BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

From the (Boſton) AMERICAN HERALD, *of April 25.*

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

IT requires no great degree of foreſight, or political knowledge, to *affirm*, that we ſhall not long continue an independent empire, if we go on as we have done.—"*Whom God means to deſtroy, he firſt infatuates.*" It is a moſt melancholy reflection, but it is true, that ever ſince the peace, we have acted *ſyſtematically wrong*. We have allowed to the ſubjects of Great-Britain, every right and privilege enjoyed by our own citizens; and while the Britiſh Parliament, were laying heavy duties on every article of our exports, either in *American bottoms*, or owned by *American ſubjects*; while they were forbidding the importation of the produce of theſe States into many parts of their dominions, except in *Britiſh bottoms*, owned by *Britiſh ſubjects*, and navigated by *Britiſh ſeamen*; we have been blind to our own intereſt, and our exiſtence as a nation. We have encouraged the importation of *Britiſh gewgaws*! Our town, has ſwarmed with *Britiſh factors*! Our money has been ſent in cargoes to England! and the whole trade has been wreſted from our own merchants, who have been obliged to ſit ſtill, and ſee themſelves faſt haſtening to deſtruction: The men by whoſe exertions our independence was eſtabliſhed, have been compelled to the moſt humiliating ſituation in life; till at length there was no buſineſs, but it was clogged by *Britiſh reſtrictions*, *Ready-made cloaths*, and every article of *mechaniſm*, in large quantities have been imported; ſo that that valuable branch of men, the mechanics, would in a little time, be reduced to beggary. At laſt, thanks to Heaven, though our government ſleeps, its citizens are awaking; we now ſee (becauſe we ſeverely feel) that we were going headlong to inevitable ruin. And the merchants and others of this town, have entered into ſome ſpirited reſolutions: May they, or ſimilar ones, be adopted throughout the continent. May we, ere it be too late, diſcover our real ſituation, and take *more effectual meaſures* to remedy thoſe evils we already feel, and prevent thoſe we fear!

To compleat the catalogue of *INSULTS*, we have received from the Britiſh miniſtry, J——n T——e, Eſq; is appointed Conſul to the United States! Without a Treaty of Commerce, without the leaſt public commercial connection with that kingdom, a Conſul is to be ſent over here, for what? Let Congreſs look to this; he has no buſineſs here; for, as a *Conſul* is a mere inſtrument of commerce, and charged with ſettling the *commercial rights and privileges* of the nation he repreſents, and to terminate miſunderſtandings among its merchants, and as there is no treaty of commerce between theſe States and Great-Britain he ought not to be admitted. For his nation has no commercial privileges here, and ought not to have, until we receive the ſame from them; and we may depend on it that they never will ſettle a commercial treaty with us, ſo long as we allow them to enjoy the ſame benefits in trade, with ourſelves, and they can, with impunity, *ſport* with our property, by laying on every article of our produce, what duties they think proper. Would to God that Congreſs were veſted with ſufficient powers to direct the great concerns of the Confederation! But from a certain *jealouſy*, in the citizens of the ſeveral States, they are afraid to inveſt them with that power without which we ſhall very ſoon dwindle into contempt.—For it is *ſo evident*, that there muſt be a SUPREME HEAD ſomewhere; and that Head, muſt poſſeſs ſufficient power to *enforce*, as well as to *enact*. If they behave amiſs, we can remove them: They are choſen annually from the body of the people; they are accountable to us for their conduct; they feel our wrongs the ſame with ourſelves, but cannot redreſs them. They have aſked us to give them the power of regulating commerce—but, we have refuſed it!!——I believe it true, that had Congreſs poſſeſſed that power, our trade would not be in the preſent deplorable ſituation. I conceive it to be a very *ridiculous idea*, that every State ſhould enjoy a power of regulating its trade; for, every State has a *ſeparate* intereſt to purſue, and their different regulations will always claſh; we muſt act united; we muſt ſacrifice a little for the good of the whole. At preſent, we have a right, while no commercial treaty exiſts, *totally* to prevent the importation of Britiſh goods, by laying ſuch duties on their articles, as they have on ours, and this is the only method we can take to bring them to their ſenſes. They treat us like *children*, they lay on our commerce what embarraſſments they pleaſe, and we quietly acquieſce. It is high time to awake, leaſt we ſleep the ſleep of death; and that which requires your moſt ſerious attention, is to place Congreſs on a footing of *Reſpectability*, for at preſent they can do nothing. Our credit is already *blaſted*, our reputation *ſullied*, and we feel the effects of a want of energy in our government.—Let us then, my friends, unite for the public good, and reſt not until we have eſtabliſhed our *national reputation* and *honor*.—The great, the important day, is near at hand, when you will be called on to exerciſe the deareſt right of freemen—a right for which you have fought, and bled, and to obtain which many of your deareſt friends have ſacrificed their lives: This year you may enjoy a *free Election*, the next perhaps you may not.—It becomes you then to pay the greateſt attention to the men you chooſe; for your country's ſake, at the preſent important period, exerciſe thoſe powers, with which you are endowed by nature and the *Conſtitution*. Be not impoſed on by any perſon whatever, but examine for yourſelves; and remember that you will one day have to account for any *proſtitution* of thoſe invaluable rights. Fix upon ſuch men as you know are *real* friends to this country; let them poſſeſs *wiſdom*, *fortitude* and *prudence*: Shun thoſe who ſacrifice every thing for *popularity*, yet *affect* to deſpiſe it; ſee whether their *relations* are in any *office* under the *Britiſh Government—the leaſt connection with ſuch perſons the better*: Examine the paſt conduct of thoſe who now fill the important ſtation of Repreſentatives, and do not chooſe them merely becauſe they are old, and have ſerved a long time—ſeek ſuch as will encourage the *manufactures* of this country, let us have none (even though they may have been to Congreſs, or filled other important ſtations) unleſs you are *firmly* convinced of their worth and public ſpirit. Be not haſty—be ſlow—be cautious—be not prejudiced againſt any perſon until you know his character. Upon the whole, whoever you elect, by all means *inſtruct* them, (for this is your RIGHT) to veſt Congreſs with more power than they now poſſeſs, and IMMEDIATELY to adopt ſome meaſures for the relief of trade, or you are a ruined people.

PRO BONO-REIPUBLICÆ.

PARIS, January 6.

THEY write from Nantz, that a French ſhip having ſailed up the river Senegal as far as the cataracts, the crew travelled on foot up its banks, till they came to a kingdom to the eaſtward of Benin. The king gave them a very friendly reception, and furniſhed them with 600 picked Negroes. Great advantages are expected from opening a trade with theſe people.

The African prince who reſides at Paris, receives from government 24,000 livres, or 1000 Louis d'Ors per annum.

LONDON,

Feb. 4 Yeſterday at noon, a Board was held at the Navy-Office, Crutched Friars, at which 1200 tons of ſhipping were taken, to carry over a regiment of foot, and a corps of artillery, to the Weſt-Indies, and to bring home the old garriſons from Antigua and Barbadoes.

FEBRUARY 7.

Some particulars of the African Prince now in Paris and of the cuſtoms of his country.

This Prince begins to ſpeak French; he ſeems to be of the moſt gentle and tractable diſpoſition. His father ſaid to Captain Ludolf, when he entruſted him to his care, "I hope you will not do any harm to my ſon." The young Prince, when he left Oere, was accompanied on ſhipboard by his eighteen wives, and crouds of people followed him to the water-ſide, entreating him not to leave his father's dominions. The King, his father, is in alliance with the King of Bemn: he has ſixty-four wives. When the Monarch dies, the following cuſtom of the country is ſtrictly obſerved: his ſubjects carry him to a very deep pit ſunk in the earth, in the form of a draw-well; they then let him down with ropes; and with him his four principal favourites or Miniſters; and ſtopping up the mouth of the pit, or royal grave, they all betake themſelves to the woods, to kill as many wild beaſts as they can: and cutting off their heads, they carry them to the brink of the grave.——The next day (24 hours after the body has been in this catacomb) the mouth of the pit is opened, and the ſon of the deceaſed cries out in a loud voice, "is my father riſen from the dead"—the favourites below, if ſtill alive, anſwer "no." Twenty thouſand men are inſtantly employed in filling up the pit, with the heads of the wild beaſts that had been killed the day before in the woods; and then the tomb is ſhut up, never to be opened again. The favourites of the King of Oere are diſtinguiſhed from the vulgar, by cicatrices on their foreheads, made with knives; and which are eſteemed as the moſt honorable marks that the King can poſſibly beſtow.

Capt. Ludolf, who brought the young Prince over to France, is now endeavouring to obtain an excluſive charter to eſtabliſh factories, and trade along the River Formoſo, up from Oere. How far ſuch a charter might affect our African trade may be matter of ſpeculation.

Feb. 9. A letter from Paris, by the laſt mail, ſays, "The three firms of Acoſta, the firſt eſtabliſhed at Paris, the ſecond at Bourdeaux, and the third at Boulogne, have failed for ſeven millions. The Sieur Deſtrong has delivered up his books of accounts."

We are confidently aſſured, that Admiral Innes, who lately ſailed for Jamaica in the Europa man of war, of 50 guns, received inſtructions relative to ſupporting the ſettlements on the Muſquito Shore, according to the tenour of the late

treaty with Spain, againſt all oppoſition; and to ſend ſuch a body of troops from Jamaica as could be ſpared, to ſupport the ſettlers in the moſt powerful manner.

Authentic intelligence is received from Paris that ſeven French ſhips of the line, with 1500 troops on board, have juſt ſailed from Breſt, for the Mauritius and Iſle of Bourbon.

The many paragraphs which have appeared of late in the public prints, reſpecting the capture of American veſſels by the Algerines, are calculated to anſwer particular purpoſes without any regard to truth. Whilſt the authors confined their intelligence to ſhips that were unknown, they were not ſo eaſily detected in their impoſitions, but the account of the Alliance Congreſs ſhip, of 24 guns, being taken by an Algerine frigate, is ſo glaring a falſhood, that every candid perſon muſt ſee through the artifice, when he is informed that there are ſeveral gentlemen of credit and reputation, juſt arrived from Philadelphia, who aſſert, that this ſhip was laid up in ordinary, and could not be made fit for ſea for ſeveral months.

One grand view of the Court of Madrid in bombarding Algiers, was to releaſe from captivity the Chriſtian ſlaves, who amount to upwards of two thouſand. Whatever ſuggeſted it the deſign was laudable, for though the power of making ſlaves is the right of nations, and follows, *jure gentium*, as a natural conſequence of captivity in war; ſtill it is the reproach of ſeveral naval powers to ſuffer a ſet of common robbers to depredate on legal property, and throw the crews of veſſels into perpetual impriſonment, whoſe children, by a negative kind of birth, become ſlaves alſo.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) March 16.

We learn as a fact, that the importation of French flour has been put a ſtop to within theſe few days paſt; and that, in conſequence thereof, ſeveral veſſels from Hiſpaniola, loaded with that article, have not been permitted to land their cargoes.

ST. GEORGE's (Bermuda) January 29.

Sunday and Monday laſt ſailed from hence about twelve ſail of veſſels for Turk's-Iſland, in which ſeven hundred paſſengers, chiefly whites, took their paſſage, for the purpoſe of making ſalt.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

On Saturday laſt was found murdered in an uninhabited houſe on the Germantown road, about a mile from this city, a man, unknown, about 40 years of age, with his throat cut, and a new razor lying near him. He had on, an old felt hat, his hair of a ſandy colour, a white ſhirt, a ſhort blue lappeled coat, fuſtian breeches, ribbed ſtockings, and pewter buckles in his ſhoes; he had in his pocket a copy of a power of attorney from John Wright, Surgeon, of Martha's Vineyard, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to Samuel Levis, of Darby, in this ſtate, dated the 12th day of April, 1785. As he appears to be a ſtranger and travelling on the road, any perſon who ſhould have known him, is deſired to call on the Coroner of this county, to give what information they are able.

NEW-YORK, April 23.

The latest European prints ſtill leave us in uncertainty and doubt in regard to a continental war; they form one heterogeneous maſs of contrariety, from which little is to be gathered: One account tells us that the diſputes between the jarring powers are proximating to a zenith; while another holds up the idea of pacification, and aſſures us that the clouds that have enveloped the United Netherlands will ſoon diſſipate, and be ſucceeded by a ſerene ſky, through the good offices of the meditating powers, who have jointly and vigorouſly exerted themſelves in bringing about the deſirable object.

A number of artful villains, for ſome time paſt, have practiſed the buſineſs of coining baſe metals in imitation of Engliſh and French guineas, and Spaniſh dollars and quarter guineas.

Iſaac Atwood, and John Hamtrow, from Birmingham in England, and ſeveral others are committed for this offence, and it is hoped will ſoon be brought to trial. Some of the tools and inſtruments employed in counterfeiting have been found.

The counterfeit French guineas, which are the worſt executed, may be known by the ſound being very flat. The hair of the head reſembles balls or lumps, inſtead of natural curls, and is too great in breadth. Theſe pieces weigh a little more than three penny weight, and are made of copper gilded. The counterfeit dollars are dated 1782, and to be diſtinguiſhed by the out line of the back of the head, which is not ſufficiently round; the noſtril unnatural, and not enough raiſed on the ou ſide; the III. after CAROLUS too ſmall and crouded, and the face too long. Some are of blanched copper, others of copper ſilvered, or, as artiſts expreſs it boiled.

The counterfeit Engliſh guineas are dated in 1784; the eye is too downcaſt, and the noſe and the forehead too erect; the eye-brow not raiſed; the noſe too broad; the colour reſembling braſs, and the fleurs de lis in the crown, which they ought not. They ſeem to be a compoſition of gold, ſilver and copper, and want but a few grains of the Engliſh ſtandard weight.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated March 18, 1785.

"A ſloop of war, is within this hour arrived from the Muſquito ſhore, who brings intelligence that a number of Dons were at Truxillo, twenty-five miles to the weſtward of Black-River, and intend attacking the Engliſh and Indians this day."

WORCESTER, April 21.

We hear from Boſton, that a few diſorderly people aſſembled on Friday evening laſt, and after parading the ſtreets, cut and otherwiſe injured two or three chariots lately imported from Great-Britain; a ſtop was ſpeedily put to this ill-judged buſineſs and tranquility reſtored. Real grievances are eaſily redreſſed in a free government like ours, by our Legiſlators.—To them we ought to apply, and not degrade our country by actions unworthy the characters of free and virtuous citizens.

NEWPORT, April 30.

We hear that Congreſs have it in Contemplation to raiſe 700 Troops, for the Protection and Defence of the North Weſtern Frontiers—to defend the Settlers on the Land belonging to the United States, from the Depredations of the Indians—to prevent unwarrantable Intruſions thereon—and for guarding the public Stores: Theſe Troops to be in Service Three Years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged.

Among the new Books publiſhed in London, in February laſt, is one entitled, "The Proſpect of a Reunion between Great-Britain, and America, by an American Officer."

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport*, *April* 30.

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Polly, J. T. Child,	Maryland.
Sloop Fanny, S. Thraſher,	Dartmouth.
Sloop Polly, S. Bourne,	Egg-Harbour.
Schooner Betſy, T. Jones,	Falmouth.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Endeavour, J. Potter, jun.	Maſſachuſetts.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Sloop Polly, J. T. Child,	Maryland.
Sloop Polly, C. Godfrey,	New-York.
Sloop Hannah, D. Bowen,	Nova-Scotia.
Brig. Waſhington, W. Gardner,	Copenhagen.

Juſt imported in the Brigantine LONDON, Captain MACY,

A VERY grand Aſſortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons of the Year, eſpecially the preſent, and now ready for Sale, at the Store of

Thomas Green and Sons,

At the ROE-BUCK, near CARR's-FERRY.

Newport, April 23, 1785.

Private Lodgings for Gentlemen

are now opened, at that elegant and airy Seat belonging to JOHN BANISTER, Eſq; by the Subſcriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor him with their Company, and flatters himſelf, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthineſs of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the moſt pointed Attention being paid by their

Moſt obedient,
And moſt obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The very beſt of STABLING and PASTURE for Horſes.

Newport, 30th April, 1785.

AT GREEN's CHEAP SHOP, juſt opened at WICKFORD, NORTH-KINGSTOWN, is to be ſeen a complete Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, juſt imported in the LONDON PACKET, Capt. MACY, and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

April 20, 1785.

JOHN COOKE

Has received by the Brigantine LONDON, Capt. MACY, a good Aſſortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which he has for Sale, at his Shop next Door South of the Hon. GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq;——Cheap for Caſh—amongſt which are the following Articles:

FASHIONABLE Broad cloths and Caſſimeres, with Trimming,
Royal Ribbs, Corduroy, and plain Velvets,
Black Serge Denim, Sattinet, and Everlaſting,
Moreens, Durants, and Tammies,
Shalloons and Calimancoes,
Jains, Janets, and Fuſtians,
Black and white Modes,
Black Sattin and Pelongs,
Sarſnets of all Colours,
Faſhionable Luteſtrings, & Perſians,
Silk Quilts,
Barcelona and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gauze and Kenting Ditto,
Gauzes and Tiffenys of all Sorts,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine worked Lawn Aprons,
Wide Book and ſtriped Muſlins,
A Variety of Calicoes and printed Linens,
Mens' Thread and Hemp Hoſe,
Womens' Cotton Ditto,
Ruſſia and Iriſh 5-4ths Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Iriſh Dowlas,
7-8 and Yard Wide Linens,
Brown and ſtriped Holland,
Mens' Beaver Gloves,
Womens' Lamb and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Ladies black Velvet Collering and Trimming,
Womens' and Childrens' Morrocco Shoes,
Sattinet and Calimanco Ditto,
Ladies faſhionable riding Hats,
Mens black and drab Ditto of all Kinds,
Chip Hats of all Colours,
Black and white Feathers,
Elegant French Flowers,
Faſhionable Shawls,
Ivory, Pocket, and Bamboo Fans,
Faſhionable Scots Carpeting,

ALSO,

An Aſſortment of NAILS and PEWTER.
Freſh RAISINS and ALMONDS.

The ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

JUST IMPORTED, BY

WALTER CHANNING,

An additional and elegant Aſſortment of faſhonable GOODS, which he is now opening for Sale, at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, the Corner of the New-Lane—Conſiſting of

BROADCLOTHS and Caſſimeres of faſhionable Colours, *with a Variety of other Woollens.*

A great Choice of Calicoes, Cottons, Chintſes, Chints, Borderings, Shawls, and Bengals,

Luteſtrings, Mantuas, Ducapes, Sattins, Modes, Perſians, Taffaties, and Sarſnetts,

Silk Tiſſues, Jeans, printed Janets, Fuſtians, Nankeens, Princeſs Stuff, Corduroy, and Velvets,

Iriſh Linens, Sheeting, Chex, Bedticks, Diapers, Table Cloths, and Huckabuck,

A beautiful Collection of Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Bufonts, and Ribbons,

Silk, Thread, Hemp, and Worſted Hoſe, Gloves and Mitts,

Black and white Laces, Gold and Silver Cord for Ladies Habits,

Mens, Ladies, and Youths Hats of *every Kind and Colour*, Chips for Bonnets, and elaſtic Hat-Bands,

Muſlins, Cambricks, Lawns, Marſeilles Quiltings, Drawboys, and Perſian Coats,

Hoſe's, and common Womens' and Childrens' Shoes.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS imported from London, warranted good, to be ſold, by

CHARLES DUNBAR,

At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Newport, viz.

EARLY Turner Peas, the earlieſt ever imported—Early Nicolas Ditto—Early Charleton Ditto—Dwarf Marrowfatt Ditto—Buſh Peas—Engliſh Beans—Early Collyflower—Early Yorkſhire Cabbage—Sugar Loaf Ditto—Batterſea Ditto—Green Savoy Ditto—Sweet Majorom—Sweet Thyme—Orange Carrot—Scarlet Beet—Onion—Large Parſnip—Early Turnip—Scarlet Radiſh—Cabbage Lettice—Seliſia Ditto—Sallary—Coucumber, &c. &c.

Alſo Clover-Seed—Herd's and Burden Graſs Ditto—and Weſt-India Goods, cheap for Caſh.

THE Managers of the LOTTERY granted for the Benefit of the Second Congregational Society in Newport, inform the Public, that the Firſt Claſs will conſiſt of 3000 Tickets, and will certainly be drawn on the 16th Day of May next.

The Numbers and Value of the Prizes in the Firſt Claſs, will be as follows:

1	of	250	is	250		
2		50		100		
6		25		150		
25		10		250		
25		5		125		
750		2		1500		
				2375		
			For Repairs	625		
				3000		

The Sale of the Tickets, will continue until the Day of Drawing.

April 30, 1785.

treaty with Spain, againſt all oppoſition; and to ſend ſuch a body of troops from Jamaica as could be ſpared, to ſupport the ſettlers in the moſt powerful manner.

Authentic intelligence is received from Paris that ſeven French ſhips of the line, with 1500 troops on board, have juſt ſailed from Breſt, for the Mauritius and Iſle of Bourbon.

The many paragraphs which have appeared of late in the public prints, reſpecting the capture of American veſſels by the Algerines, are calculated to anſwer particular purpoſes without any regard to truth. Whilſt the authors confined their intelligence to ſhips that were unknown, they were not ſo eaſily detected in their impoſitions, but the account of the Alliance Congreſs ſhip, of 24 guns, being taken by an Algerine frigate, is ſo glaring a falſhood, that every candid perſon muſt ſee through the artifice, when he is informed that there are ſeveral gentlemen of credit and reputation, juſt arrived from Philadelphia, who aſſert, that this ſhip was laid up in ordinary, and could not be made fit for ſea for ſeveral months.

One grand view of the Court of Madrid in bombarding Algiers, was to releaſe from captivity the Chriſtian ſlaves, who amount to upwards of two thouſand. Whatever ſuggeſted it the deſign was laudable, for though the power of making ſlaves is the right of nations, and follows, *jure gentium*, as a natural conſequence of captivity in war; ſtill it is the reproach of ſeveral naval powers to ſuffer a ſet of common robbers to depredate on legal property, and throw the crews of veſſels into perpetual impriſonment, whoſe children, by a negative kind of birth, become ſlaves alſo.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) March 16.

We learn as a fact, that the importation of French flour has been put a ſtop to within theſe few days paſt; and that, in conſequence thereof, ſeveral veſſels from Hiſpaniola, loaded with that article, have not been permitted to land their cargoes.

ST. GEORGE's (Bermuda) January 29.

Sunday and Monday laſt ſailed from hence about twelve ſail of veſſels for Turks-Iſland, in which ſeven hundred paſſengers, chiefly whites, took their paſſage, for the purpoſe of making ſalt.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

On Saturday laſt was found murdered in an uninhabited houſe on the Germantown road, about a mile from this city, a man, unknown, about 40 years of age, with his throat cut, and a new razor lying near him. He had on, an old felt hat, his hair of a ſandy colour, a white ſhirt, a ſhort blue lappeled coat, fuſtian breeches, ribbed ſtockings, and pewter buckles in his ſhoes; he had in his pocket a copy of a power of attorney from John Wright, Surgeon, of Martha's Vineyard, Maſſachuſets-Bay, to Samuel Levis, of Darby, in this ſtate, dated the 12th day of April, 1785. As he appears to be a ſtranger and travelling on the road, any perſon who ſhould have known him, is deſired to call on the Coroner of this county, to give what information they are able.

NEW-YORK, April 23.

The lateſt European prints ſtill leave us in uncertainty and doubt in regard to a continental war; they form one heterogeneous maſs of contrariety, from which little is to be gathered: One account tells us that the diſputes between the jarring powers are proximating to a zenith; while another holds up the idea of pacification, and aſſures us that the clouds that have enveloped the United Netherlands will ſoon diſſipate, and be ſucceeded by a ſerene ſky, through the good offices of the meditating powers, who have jointly and vigorouſly exerted themſelves in bringing about the deſirable object.

A number of artful villains, for ſome time paſt, have practiſed the buſineſs of coining baſe metals in imitation of Engliſh and French guineas, and Spaniſh dollars and quarter guineas.

Iſaac Atwood, and John Hamtrow, from Birmingham in England, and ſeveral others are committed for this offence, and it is hoped will ſoon be brought to trial. Some of the tools and inſtruments employed in counterfeiting have been found.

The counterfeit French guineas, which are the worſt executed, may be known by the ſound being very flat. The hair of the head reſembles balls or lumps, inſtead of natural curls, and is too great in breadth. Theſe pieces weigh a little more than three penny weight, and are made of copper gilded. The counterfeit dollars are dated 1782, and to be diſtinguiſhed by the out line of the back of the head, which is not ſufficiently round; the noſtril unnatural, and not enough raiſed on the ou ſide; the III. after CAROLUS too ſmall and crouded, and the face too long. Some are of blanched copper, others of copper ſilvered, or, as artiſts expreſs it boiled.

The counterfeit Engliſh guineas are dated in 1784; the eye is too downcaſt, and the noſe and the forehead too erect; the eye-brow not raiſed; the noſe too broad; the colour reſembling braſs, and the fleurs de lis in the crown, which they ought not. They ſeem to be a compoſition of gold, ſilver and copper, and want but a few grains of the Engliſh ſtandard weight.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated March 18, 1785.

"A ſloop of war, is within this hour arrived from the Muſquito ſhore, who brings intelligence that a number of Dons were at Truxillo, twenty-five miles to the weſtward of Black-River, and intend attacking the Engliſh and Indians this day."

WORCESTER, April 21.

We hear from Boſton, that a few diſorderly people aſſembled on Friday evening laſt, and after parading the ſtreets, cut and otherwiſe injured two or three chariots lately imported from Great-Britain; a ſtop was ſpeedily put to this ill-judged buſineſs and tranquility reſtored. Real grievances are eaſily redreſſed in a free government like ours, by our Legiſlators.—To them we ought to apply, and not degrade our country by actions unworthy the characters of free and virtuous citizens.

NEWPORT, April 30.

We hear that Congreſs have it in Contemplation to raiſe 700 Troops, for the Protection and Defence of the North Weſtern Frontiers—to defend the Settlers on the Land belonging to the United States, from the Depredations of the Indians—to prevent unwarrantable Intruſions thereon—and for guarding the public Stores: Theſe Troops to be in Service Three Years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged.

Among the new Books publiſhed in London, in February laſt, is one entitled, "The Proſpect of a Reunion between Great-Britain, and America, by an American Officer."

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, April 30,*

INWARD ENTRIES,

	From
Sloop Polly, J. T. Child,	Maryland.
Sloop Fanny, S. Thraſher,	Dartmouth.
Sloop Polly, S. Bourne,	Egg-Harbour.
Schooner Betſy, T. Jones,	Falmouth.

CLEARED,

	For
Sloop Endeavour, J. Potter, jun.	Maſſachuſetts.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Sloop Polly, J. T. Child,	Maryland.
Sloop Polly, C. Godfrey,	New-York.
Sloop Hannah, D. Bowen,	Nova-Scotia.
Brig. Waſhington, W. Gardner,	Copenhagen.

Juſt imported in the Brigantine LONDON, Captain MACY,

A VERY grand Aſſortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons of the Year, eſpecially the preſent, and now ready for Sale, at the Store of

Thomas Green and Sons,

At the ROE-BUCK, near CARR's-FERRY.

Newport, April 23, 1785.

Private Lodgings for Gentlemen

are now opened, at that elegant and airy Seat belonging to JOHN BANISTER, Eſq; by the Subſcriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor him with their Company, and flatters himſelf, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthineſs of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the moſt pointed Attention being paid by their

Moſt obedient,
And moſt obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The very beſt of STABLING and PASTURE for Horſes.

Newport, 30th April, 1785.

AT GREEN's CHEAP SHOP, juſt opened at WICKFORD, NORTH-KINGSTOWN, is to be ſeen a complete Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, juſt imported in the LONDON PACKET, Capt. MACY, and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

April 20, 1785.

JOHN COOKE

Has received by the Brigantine LONDON, Capt. MACY, a good Aſſortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which he has for Sale, at his Shop next Door South of the Hon. GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq;——Cheap for Caſh—amongſt which are the following Articles:

FASHIONABLE Broad cloths and Caſſimeres, with Trimming,
Royal Ribbs, Corduroy, and plain Velvets,
Black Serge Denim, Sattinet, and Everlaſting,
Moreens, Durants, and Tammies,
Shalloons and Calimancoes,
Jains, Janets, and Fuſtians,
Black and white Modes,
Black Sattin and Pelongs,
Sarſnets of all Colours,
Faſhionable Luteſtrings, & Perſians,
Silk Quilts,
Barcelona and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gauze and Kenting Ditto,
Gauzes and Tiffenys of all Sorts,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine worked Lawn Aprons,
Wide Book and ſtriped Muſlins,
A Variety of Calicoes and printed Linens,
Mens' Thread and Hemp Hoſe,
Womens' Cotton Ditto,
Ruſſia and Iriſh 5-4ths Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Iriſh Dowlas,
7-8 and Yard Wide Linens,
Brown and ſtriped Holland,
Mens' Beaver Gloves,
Womens' Lamb and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Ladies black Velvet Collering and Trimming,
Womens' and Childrens' Morrocco Shoes,
Sattinet and Calimanco Ditto,
Ladies faſhionable riding Hats,
Mens black and drab Ditto of all Kinds,
Chip Hats of all Colours,
Black and white Feathers,
Elegant French Flowers,
Faſhionable Shawls,
Ivory, Pocket, and Bamboo Fans,
Faſhionable Scots Carpeting,

ALSO,

An Aſſortment of NAILS and PEWTER.
Freſh RAISINS and ALMONDS.

The ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

JUST IMPORTED, BY

WALTER CHANNING,

An additional and elegant Aſſortment of faſhionable GOODS, which he is now opening for Sale, at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, the Corner of the New-Lane—Conſiſting of

BROADCLOTHS and Caſſimeres of faſhionable Colours, *with a Variety of other Woollens.*

A great Choice of Calicoes, Cottons, Chintſes, Chints, Borderings, Shawls, and Bengals,

Luteſtrings, Mantuas, Ducapes, Sattins, Modes, Perſians, Taffaties, and Sarſnetts,

Silk Tiſſues, Jeans, printed Janets, Fuſtians, Nankeens, Princeſs Stuff, Corduroy, and Velvets,

Iriſh Linens, Sheeting, Chex, Bedticks, Diapers, Table Cloths, and Huckabuck,

A beautiful Collection of Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Bufonts, and Ribbons,

Silk, Thread, Hemp, and Worſted Hoſe, Gloves and Mitts,

Black and white Laces, Gold and Silver Cord for Ladies Habits,

Mens, Ladies, and Youths Hats of *every Kind and Colour*, Chips for Bonnets, and elaſtic Hat-Bands,

Muſlins, Cambricks, Lawns, Marſeilles Quiltings, Drawboys, and Perſian Coats,

Hoſe's, and common Womens' and Childrens' Shoes.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS imported from London, warranted good, to be ſold, by

CHARLES DUNBAR,

At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Newport, viz.

EARLY Turner Peas, the earlieſt ever imported—Early Nicolas Ditto—Early Charleton Ditto—Dwarf Marrowfatt Ditto—Buſh Peas—Engliſh Beans—Early Collyflower—Early Yorkſhire Cabbage—Sugar Loaf Ditto—Batterſea Ditto—Green Savoy Ditto—Sweet Majorom—Sweet Thyme—Orange Carrot—Scarlet Beet—Onion—Large Parſnip—Early Turnip—Scarlet Radiſh—Cabbage Lettice—Seliſia Ditto—Sallary—Coucumber, &c. &c.

Alſo Clover Seed—Herd's and Burden Graſs Ditto—and Weſt-India Goods, cheap for Caſh.

THE Managers of the LOTTERY granted for the Benefit of the Second Congregational Society in Newport, inform the Public, that the Firſt Claſs will conſiſt of 3000 Tickets, and will certainly be drawn on the 26th Day of May next.

The Numbers and Value of the Prizes in the Firſt Claſs, will be as follows:

1	of	250	is		250
2		50			100
6		25			150
25		10			250
25		5			125
750		2			1500
					2375
				For Repairs	625
					3000

The Sale of the Tickets, will continue until the Day of Drawing.

April 30, 1785.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* UNITED STATES.

THE preſent ſituation of your political concerns to every thinking mind muſt be truly alarming—at the commencement of the revolution the eye of every friend to his country was fixed upon ſome certain object, the Whigs, fearleſs of danger and unimpreſſed with conſequences threatened, anticipated a glorious emancipation, aided by enthuſiaſm to the aſtoniſhment of the world they have brought about the noble purpoſe; the Tories, many of whom I am well convinced were friends to their country, with a miſtaken zeal adhered to their King, and expected when the idea of reconciliation was done away to be placed upon their eſtates by the bloody hand of conqueſt, the reflective mind upon a retroſpective view of American affairs muſt be ſtruck with conviction, that the expectations of the latter were the moſt rational, yet leſt a leſſon of the inſtability of human affairs ſhould be wanting, they were deceived, they have become a byword among the nations, and are left to embrace the misfortunes of loyalty.

When a number of individuals or States aſſociate together to effect an important purpoſe, the whole ſoul is upon the wreck to deviſe methods to accompliſh it, and if the attempt be dangerous, the minds of the brave are ſo engroſſed with the object, that the danger is ſcarce a conſideration. What a ſtriking inſtance of it in the oppoſition to *Britain*, if you had reaſoned from analogy, waited to have diſciplined your troops, and made ſuch martial arrangements as a cooler moment might have deemed eſſential, the fire of enthuſiaſm would have gone out, the frenzy of oppoſition would have died away, and the diſpaſſionate and cool have turned away their eyes from the impracticable attempt. At the beginning, and the cloſe of a revolution, the two important periods in the life of politicks, *ex neceſſitate rei* is a prevailing maxim, it was the language of Cæſar when he paſſed the Rubicon, it was an adage at Rome when *Carthago deletum eſt* was decreed in the Senate, it was the neceſſity of the thing that gave you independence—but when the impulſe of the occaſion ceaſes to beat, mankind are at leiſure to deliberate, and determine.—Independence being eſtabliſhed, the beſt mode of ſecuring it with dignity and honor, is a far more intereſting inquiry, than the manner, however aſtoniſhing by which it was attained, and whether it is a bleſſing or a curſe, is abſolutely conſequent upon your wiſe or fooliſh conduct, as the fate of millions yet unborn hangs upon the wiſdom of the day. Will you be remiſs? Will you, by your ſupineneſs, ſuffer the halcyon days to eſcape, and poſterity in the bitterneſs of their ſouls lament that they ſprang from an anceſtry who had the bravery, and wiſdom to eſtabliſh a commonwealth, free and independent, but not the prudence to govern it; but if on the other hand good and wholeſome laws and conſtitutions ſhould take place in the ſeveral States, and permanent continental principles be eſtabliſhed, America will be an aſylum for the oppreſſed throughout the world, and her future inhabitants riſe up and call you bleſſed—there are æras in the exiſtence of a nation when private intereſt is abſorbed in public good, at ſuch a period, when the little cunning and fineſs of ſeparate State policy had not become a ſyſtem, and each individual conſidered himſelf rather a member of the great continental community, than a citizen of a State, that the State of *Rhode-Iſland* refuſed her aſſent to the five per cent impoſt, as recommended by Congreſs, and ſo ignorant were the political demagogues of that day, of the peculiar intereſts of the State, or if you have charity for them, ſo abſorbed in the Continental good to the neglect of State policy, that they were continually wrecking their inventions to find arguments to ſhow, that it was contrary to the intereſt of the State to adopt the meaſure, when every mercantile character muſt be clearly convinced to the contrary; the ſtaple States and the foreigners who conſumed the commodities, would have paid almoſt the whole, the property muſt pay the impoſt, the impoſt being upon property, and as the prices of articles are more in proportion to the demand for them, than the duties upon them, the demand would have been the ſame, and conſequently foreigners moſt affected eventually by the impoſt, for as the impoſt was upon foreign articles conſumed in the States, ſo would the ſtaple commodity to be returned for pay increaſe in value, upon the principle that the balance of trade is in favour of the ſtaple Sates, and the States that have no ſtaples would undoubtedly have as much per cent. for carrying with an impoſt, as without, in fine, it as a great confederated power, the balance of trade ſhould be in your favour, the conſumers of your ſtaple commodities muſt in a great meaſure pay the impoſt, and then foreigners who come into your ports, and conſume your commodities would pay towards the ſupport of your government, as you now do towards their national dignity, whoſe ports you reſort to, and whoſe goods and merchandizes you conſume; but if the balance of trade as a nation is againſt you, you muſt invent other ſtaples, or your commerce be annihilated.

For a moment turn your eyes upon the kingdom of *Britain*, and the States of *Holland*, the two greateſt commercial powers in the world, and retrace them from their preſent greatneſs, and riches, to their priſtine infancy and poverty, and you will find, that without ſtaples, comparatively ſpeaking, they have arrived at their preſent grandeur, by becoming carriers to other powers, and by encouraging their own manufactures, fiſhery, &c. it being perfectly immaterial whether the goods in their bottoms paid five or fifty per cent. impoſt, but the ſtates which have no ſtaples become to the ſtaple States, as *Britain*, and *Holland*, are to the reſt of the world, and the argument that the impoſt would operate but in a ſmall proportion upon them is concluſive; had this been done, the ſtaple States would without any perceptible injury to commerce have furniſhed you with pecuniary national reſources, and had you given ſufficient power to Congreſs, you would have had a Head in the Union, as all confederacies muſt have, you would have become reſpectable as a nation, and have taken your ſeat among the powers of the earth; to ſay that a nation can be reſpectable without reſources is a ſoleciſm in politicks, and that the body politick can exiſt without a head any more than the body natural is counter to reaſon, and contradictory in itſelf, that there can be obedience without authority, will never quadrate with right reaſon or philoſophy, but ſay you, if you give Congreſs your purſe-ſtrings they will enſlave you! what does this reaſoning amount to? you will be confederate States; yet there ſhall be no head nor power in the confederacy, to make it reſpectable or uſeful. How are you known abroad? By what name did you contract alliances? Did your Commiſſioners negotiate loans for you as ſeparate States? If not, you muſt appear by your continental Ambaſſadors; as United States you muſt guarantee alliances; as confederate States you muſt pay your debts, or muſt loſe your rank as a nation; the Independence of the ſeparate States is a ſecondary idea, the Independence of the United States, as a confederate nation being the primary, With reſpect to the fears of being injured by the power of your own creating, they are in a great degree groundleſs, Congreſs are the mere ſervants of the people, the creatures of a year, appointed from among the body of the people, returnable to the people, and accountable to the people, having the ſame hopes and the ſame fears with the citizens at large; in ſhort, they are the people themſelves, yet to be watchful over their conduct and not to entruſt them with greater powers than are neceſſary to make you reſpectable as a nation is good policy, it being much eaſier to prevent the firſt breach in the conſtitution, than to ſtop ambitious deſigning men in their mad career to glory; at the cloſe of the war treaties of commerce might have been effected with perhaps every nation in Europe, and the Premier of that haughty kingdom whoſe trade your merchants are madly in purſuit of, condeſended to conſult your Ambaſſadors upon the ſubject, your Ambaſſadors were not then inſtructed by Congreſs, ſince which Mr. *Pitt* has been touched on that head, and ſeeing it in his power to ruin your commerce, and that your own wild and diſtracted ſuſpicions, and ſtate jealouſies, would largely aſſiſt him, his anſwer was evaſive. Now view your political ſituation, What is your national credit? Not a farthing either at home or abroad—What are your ſecurities worth, for which your public faith and united honor are pledged? Three ſhillings in a pound—What have you to protect your national flag? The name of *Independence*—How do you receive your importations from abroad? In foreign bottoms—How do you export your ſtaple commodities? In foreign bottoms—What has become of the one great independent intereſt of the United States? Split and divided into thirteen different intereſts, and running counter and directly oppoſite to the other. Judge for yourſelves, I draw no conſequences, national faith is not to be ſported with, if it is not too late, (I fear it is) if ſeparate intereſts have not cloſed the ſcene, unite, have a national head, and become reſpectable as a people. Z.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

THE commodious and well finiſhed Dwelling-Houſe, belonging to Capt. John Warren, on Eaſton's Point, together with the Wharf, Stores, and Stable. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 29, 1785.

To be SOLD cheap, by
THOMAS PECKHAM,
A Number of Three Years old PEACH TREES, Part of which are inoculated with the choiceſt Fruit.

Newport, April 29, 1785

Juſt imported from London, and now ſelling by

Walter Eaſton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Spring and Summer, at as low a Rate as can be purchaſed in the State.—He returns his beſt Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and hopes he ſhall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Cuſtom in future, that his Aſſertions are juſt.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheeſe, Wool, and Orders on the Impoſt Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

JOHN HANDY
Has to ſell for Caſh,
Molaſſes of the beſt Quality, by the ſingle Hogſhead or larger Quantity, and excellent Sugars, by the Barrel.

Newport, April 30, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons, that have any lawful Claims or Demands againſt the Eſtate of STEPHEN BROWNELL, late of Little-Compton, deceaſed, to exhibit them for Settlement: And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, to

GEORGE BROWNELL,
STEPHEN BROWNELL, } Executors.

Little Compton, April 28, 1785.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP CLUB are requeſted to meet at the Houſe of Mr. John Lawton, Innholder, in Newport, next Tueſday Evening, at Six o'Clock, in order to tranſact ſuch Buſineſs as may be laid before them.

THOMAS RUMREILL, Sec'ry.

April 30, 1785.

TO BE SOLD BY
WALTER EASTON,
At his Shop, next Door South of the Brick-Market,

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogſhead, Barrel, and Gallon,
Weſt-India Rum, Ditto, per Di to.
New-England Rum, by the Barrel and Gallon,
Brandy by the Anchor or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impoſt-Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Newport, April 16, 1785.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* UNITED STATES.

THE preſent ſituation of your political concerns to every thinking mind muſt be truly alarming—at the commencement of the revolution the eye of every friend to his country was fixed upon ſome certain object, the Whigs, fearleſs of danger and unimpreſſed with conſequences threatened, anticipated a glorious emancipation, aided by enthuſiaſm to the aſtoniſhment of the world they have brought about the noble purpoſe; the Tories, many of whom I am well convinced were friends to their country, with a miſtaken zeal adhered to their King, and expected when the idea of reconciliation was done away to be placed upon their eſtates by the bloody hand of conqueſt, the reflective mind upon a retroſpective view of American affairs muſt be ſtruck with conviction, that the expectations of the latter were the moſt rational, yet leſt a leſſon of the inſtability of human affairs ſhould be wanting, they were deceived, they have become a by-word among the nations, and are left to embrace the misfortunes of loyalty.

When a number of individuals or States aſſociate together to effect an important purpoſe, the whole ſoul is upon the wreck to deviſe methods to accompliſh it, and if the attempt be dangerous, the minds of the brave are ſo engroſſed with the object, that the danger is ſcarce a conſideration. What a ſtriking inſtance of it in the oppoſition to *Britain*, if you had reaſoned from analogy, waited to have diſciplined your troops, and made ſuch martial arrangements as a cooler moment might have deemed eſſential, the fire of enthuſiaſm would have gone out, the frenzy of oppoſition would have died away, and the diſpaſſionate and cool have turned away their eyes from the impracticable attempt. At the beginning, and the cloſe of a revolution, the two important periods in the life of politicks, *ex neceſſitate rei* is a prevailing maxim, it was the language of Cæſar when he paſſed the Rubicon, it was an adage at Rome when *Carthage deletum eſt* was decreed in the Senate, it was the neceſſity of the thing that gave you independence—but when the impulſe of the occaſion ceaſes to beat, mankind are at leiſure to deliberate, and determine.—Independence being eſtabliſhed, the beſt mode of ſecuring it with dignity and honor, is a far more intereſting inquiry, than the manner, however aſtoniſhing by which it was attained, and whether it is a bleſſing or a curſe, is abſolutely conſequent upon your wiſe or fooliſh conduct, as the fate of millions yet unborn hangs upon the wiſdom of the day. Will you be remiſs? Will you, by your ſupineneſs, ſuffer the halcyon days to eſcape, and poſterity in the bitterneſs of their ſouls lament that they ſprang from an anceſtry who had the bravery, and wiſdom to eſtabliſh a commonwealth, free and independent, but not the prudence to govern it; but if on the other hand good and wholeſome laws and conſtitutions ſhould take place in the ſeveral States, and permanent continental principles be eſtabliſhed, America will be an aſylum for the oppreſſed throughout the world, and her future inhabitants riſe up and call you bleſſed—there are æras in the exiſtence of a nation when private intereſt is abſorbed in public good, at ſuch a period, when the little cunning and fineſs of ſeparate State policy had not become a ſyſtem, and each individual conſidered himſelf rather a member of the great continental community, than a citizen of a State, that the State of *Rhode-Iſland* refuſed her aſſent to the five per cent impoſt, as recommended by Congreſs, and ſo ignorant were the political demagogues of that day, of the peculiar intereſts of the State, or if you have charity for them, ſo abſorbed in the Continental good to the neglect of State policy, that they were continually wrecking their inventions to find arguments to ſhow, that it was contrary to the intereſt of the State to adopt the meaſure, when every mercantile character muſt be clearly convinced to the contrary; the ſtaple States and the foreigners who conſumed the commodities, would have paid almoſt the whole, the property muſt pay the impoſt, the impoſt being upon property, and as the prices of articles are more in proportion to the demand for them, than the duties upon them, the demand would have been the ſame, and conſequently foreigners moſt affected eventually by the impoſt, for as the impoſt was upon foreign articles conſumed in the States, ſo would the ſtaple commodity to be returned for pay increaſe in value, upon the principle that the balance of trade is in favour of the ſtaple States, and the States that have no ſtaples would undoubtedly have as much per cent. for carrying with an impoſt, as without, in fine, if as a great confederated power, the balance of trade ſhould be in your favour, the conſumers of your ſtaple commodities muſt in a great meaſure pay the impoſt, and then foreigners who come into your ports, and conſume your commodities would pay towards the ſupport of your government, as you now do towards their national dignity, whoſe ports you reſort to, and whoſe goods and merchandizes you conſume; but if the balance of trade as a nation is againſt you, you muſt invent other ſtaples, or your commerce be annihilated.

For a moment turn your eyes upon the kingdom of *Britain*, and the States of *Holland*, the two greateſt commercial powers in the world, and retrace them from their preſent greatneſs, and riches, to their priſtine infancy and poverty, and you will find, that without ſtaples, comparatively ſpeaking, they have arrived at their preſent grandeur, by becoming carriers to other powers, and by encouraging their own manufactures, fiſhery, &c. it being perfectly immaterial whether the goods in their bottoms paid five or fifty per cent. impoſt, but the ſtates which have no ſtaples become to the ſtaple States, as *Britain*, and *Holland*, are to the reſt of the world, and the argument that the impoſt would operate but in a ſmall proportion upon them is concluſive; had this been done, the ſtaple States would without any perceptible injury to commerce have furniſhed you with pecuniary national reſources, and had you given ſufficient power to Congreſs, you would have had a Head in the Union, as all confederacies muſt have, you would have become reſpectable as a nation, and have taken your ſeat among the powers of the earth; to ſay that a nation can be reſpectable without reſources is a ſoleciſm in politicks, and that the body politick can exiſt without a head any more than the body natural is counter to reaſon, and contradictory in itſelf, that there can be obedience without authority, will never quadrate with right reaſon or philoſophy, but ſay you, if you give Congreſs your purſe-ſtrings they will enſlave you! what does this reaſoning amount to? you will be confederate States; yet there ſhall be no head nor power in the confederacy, to make it reſpectable or uſeful. How are you known abroad? By what name did you contract alliances? Did your Commiſſioners negotiate loans for you as ſeparate States? If not, you muſt appear by your continental Ambaſſadors; as United States you muſt guarantee alliances; as confederate States you muſt pay your debts, or muſt loſe your rank as a nation; the Independence of the ſeparate States is a ſecondary idea, the Independence of the United States, as a confederate nation being the primary, With reſpect to the fears of being injured by the power of your own creating, they are in a great degree groundleſs, Congreſs are the mere ſervants of the people, the creatures of a year, appointed from among the body of the people, returnable to the people, and accountable to the people, having the ſame hopes and the ſame fears with the citizens at large; in ſhort, they are the people themſelves, yet to be watchful over their conduct and not to entruſt them with greater powers than are neceſſary to make you reſpectable as a nation is good policy, it being much eaſier to prevent the firſt breach in the conſtitution, than to ſtop ambitious deſigning men in their mad career to glory; at the cloſe of the war treaties of commerce might have been effected with perhaps every nation in Europe, and the Premier of that haughty kingdom whoſe trade your merchants are madly in purſuit of, condeſcended to conſult your Ambaſſadors upon the ſubject, your Ambaſſadors were not then inſtructed by Congreſs, ſince which Mr. *Pitt* has been touched on that head, and ſeeing it in his power to ruin your commerce, and that your own wild and diſtracted ſuſpicions, and ſtate jealouſies, would largely aſſiſt him, his anſwer was evaſive. Now view your political ſituation, What is your national credit? Not a farthing either at home or abroad—What are your ſecurities worth, for which your public faith and united honor are pledged? Three ſhillings in a pound—What have you to protect your national flag? The name of *Independence*—How do you receive your importations from abroad? In foreign bottoms.—How do you export your ſtaple commodities? In foreign bottoms—What has become of the one great independent intereſt of the United States? Split and divided into thirteen different intereſts, and running counter and directly oppoſite to the other. Judge for yourſelves, I draw no conſequences, national faith is not to be ſported with, if it is not too late, (I fear it is) if ſeparate intereſts have not cloſed the ſcene, unite, have a national head, and become reſpectable as a people. Z.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

THE commodious and well finiſhed Dwelling-Houſe, belonging to Capt. John Warren, on Eaſton's Point, together with the Wharf, Stores, and Stable. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 29, 1785.

To be SOLD cheap, by
THOMAS PECKHAM,
A Number of Three Years old
PEACH TREES, Part of which are inoculated with the choiceſt Fruit.

Newport, April 29, 1785

Juſt imported from London, and now ſelling by

Walter Eaſton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Spring and Summer, at as low a Rate as can be purchaſed in the State.—He returns his beſt Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and hopes he ſhall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Cuſtom in future, that his Aſſertions are juſt.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheeſe, Wool, and Orders on the Impoſt Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

JOHN HANDY
Has to ſell for Caſh,
Molaſſes of the beſt Quality, by the ſingle Hogſhead or larger Quantity, and excellent Sugars, by the Barrel.

Newport, April 30, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons, that have any lawful Claims or Demands againſt the Eſtate of STEPHEN BROWNELL, late of Little-Compton, deceaſed, to exhibit them for Settlement: And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, to

GEORGE BROWNELL,
STEPHEN BROWNELL, } Executors.

Little Compton, April 28, 1785.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP CLUB are requeſted to meet at the Houſe of Mr. John Lawton, Innholder, in Newport, next Tueſday Evening, at Six o'Clock, in order to tranſact ſuch Buſineſs as may be laid before them.

THOMAS RUMREILL, Sec'ry.

April 30, 1785.

TO BE SOLD BY
WALTER EASTON,
At his Shop, next Door South of the Brick-Market,

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogſhead, Barrel, and Gallon,
Weſt-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto.
New-England Rum, by the Barrel and Gallon,
Brandy by the Anchor or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impoſt-Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Newport, April 16, 1785.

S A L T,

Suitable for the NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY,
To be SOLD, by
BROWN & BENSON,

By the large or ſmall Quantity,

THEY will alſo exchange Salt for Codfiſh, to be delivered the enſuing Fall. Fiſhermen, or others, who incline to contract, may be ſupplied with the Salt on good Terms.

Providence, April 20, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THE real Eſtate of James Nixon, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, conſiſting of a Lot of Land, ſituate in Newport, upon the Hill, about Four Acres; and a Manſion-Houſe in Marlborough ſtreet, with the Land whereon the ſame ſtands, having Two Shops and a Stable thereon; the whole, if the Purchaſer chooſes, will be ſold together, or if it be more convenient to him, the Two Shops and Stable with a Part of the Land in Marlborough ſtreet, will be ſold ſeparately from the Lot with the Dwelling-Houſe. For Conditions apply to

GEORGE SEARS,
Attorney to the Heirs.

March 12, 1785.

A HOUSE to be Let for a Term of Years, or to be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Weſt-India Goods, containing 9 Rooms, with a Store, Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.—Alſo to be Sold Barbados Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, and Barbados Rum by the Hogſhead, of the firſt Quality.—Inquire of JACOB ISAACKS, Broker, in Newport.

TO be Sold cheap, two large new KETTLES, for the manufacture of Potaſh. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD
A genteel fall-back CHAISE.
Inquire of the Printer.

SAMUEL BRENTON

HAS for Sale, excellent MOLASSES by the ſingle Hogſhead, or larger Quantity.

Newport, April 2, 1785.

IMPORTED BY
Martin Benſon,

In the Ships Waſhington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Brig Waſhington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glaſs, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, and now ſelling at his Store, in Thames ſtreet, No. 269, Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Alſo choice Connecticut Beef and Pork by the Barrel.

Wanted the Hull of a Veſſel between 60 and 90 Tons burthen, for which good Pay will be made.

CASH, and the higheſt Price, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office.

George Gibbs

HAS for Sale at his Store next northward of his Dwelling-Houſe, in Thames-ſtreet, cheap for Caſh, a complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons.

GARDEN SEEDS,

GARDEN SEEDS of all Sorts warranted good, to be ſold by CHARLES DUNBAR, at his Shop the Corner of the Old Church Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Alſo, Clover Seed, Herd's Graſs, and Burden's Graſs, and Weſt-India Goods, cheap for Caſh.

Jacob Iſaacks, Broker,

INFORMS thoſe that want, that he can ſupply them with Veſſels from 40 to 170 Tons.

He has alſo for Sale,
Molaſſes and Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel—Green Coffee by the Bag—Indigo—and the beſt of ROCK SALT.

He has likewiſe to ſell a Negro Woman and Boy. And buys and ſells Public Securities and final Settlements of the New-England States.

Newport, April 9, 1785.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, having appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of Capt. JOHN H. FRIERS, late of Newport aforeſaid, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; we do hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, that their Claims will be received by either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above-ſaid Time. THOMAS TEW,
WALTER NICHOLS.

April 9, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY ETHAN CLARKE,

At his Store on his Wharf,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum; Sugar and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Rice by the Caſk or Hundred; Indigo by the Hundred or Dozen; German and Engliſh Steel; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia Duck; Flour; Indian Corn; White Beans, &c. &c.—All cheaper for Caſh than can really be afforded.

Alſo Anchors of any Size.

Newport, March 24 1785.

A General Aſſortment of Woollens, Shags for Waiſtcoats, Velvets, Corduroys, Looking-Glaſſes, Hoſe's Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glaſs, Nails and Shot; with a great Variety of other Goods, ſold on the loweſt Terms, at

WALTER CHANNING's Store,
The Corner of the New-lane,
Thames-ſtreet.

To be SOLD,

A Houſe and Lot of Land, about 1 Mile from the Court-Houſe, in Newport, on the Main-Road—there is a good Cellar and Well of Water on the ſame. Inquire of JAMES WEAVER.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has to ſell, at his Store, for CASH,
WINDOW GLASS,
by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

Newport, April 2, 1785.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Monday the ſecond Day of May next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes,

Two certain Lots and the Dwelling-Houſes thereon, ſituate in Newport—One in Priſon-Lane, now in Poſſeſſion of Paine Hammand, and the other on the Long Wharf, in the Poſſeſſion of Samuel Dayton, being Part of the Eſtate of Gervas Elam, deceaſed.

April 15, 1785.

GEORGE GIBBS

HAS for Sale, at the Stores, on his Wharf, a conſtant Supply of new Philadelphia ſuperfine and common FLOUR and Philadelphia Bar-Iron aſorted—Tea by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity—Liſbon Wines, by the Quarter Caſk—Cordage of all Sizes—Coarſe and fine Salt—Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Melaſſes, Coffee and Ginger, by the Hogſhead, Tierce, or Barrel.

TO BE SOLD, BY ROBERT STODDARD,

At his Store, two Doors below Baniſter's Wharf, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, the following Articles, viz.

- MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, and Liſbon, } Wines.
- Jamaica Spirits,
- Weſt-India Rum,
- New-England Ditto,
- Brandy,
- Draught and Caſe Geneva,
- Hyſon, Souſhong, and Bohea, } Teas.
- Mace,
- Nutmegs,
- Cloves,
- Alſpice,
- Pepper and Ginger,
- Loaf and brown Sugars,
- Figs, Currants, and Raiſins,
- Chocolate,
- Coffee,
- Rice,
- Oil,
- Muſtard,
- Hair Powder & Starch,
- Soap and Candles,
- Copperas,
- Allum,
- Snuff in Bottles and Bladders,
- Wrapping Paper,
- Indigo,
- Pipes by the Groſs,
- Powder and Shot,
- A Variety of well aſorted Queen's and Glaſs Ware.

ALSO,

A Quantity of ſuperfine and common Flour, and good ſhip Connell, which will be diſpoſed of at the loweſt Rate.

Newport, March 17, 1785.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of this City, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS MALBONE, Adminiſtrator.

March 12, 1785.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Subſcriber deſires all thoſe that have any Demands on the late Company of EVAN & FRANCIS MALBONE, of this City, Merchants, deceaſed, to call on him for Settlement; and requeſts all that are indebted to ſaid Company to make immediate Payment—as there is an abſolute Neceſſity for cloſing the Accounts of ſaid Company as ſoon as poſſible.

In behalf of the Heirs,
FRANCIS MALBONE.

Newport, 26th March, 1785.

S A L T,

Suitable for the NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY,
To be SOLD, by
BROWN & BENSON,

By the large or ſmall Quantity,

THEY will alſo exchange Salt for Codfiſh, to be delivered the enſuing Fall. Fiſhermen, or others, who incline to contract, may be ſupplied with the Salt on good Terms.

Providence, April 20, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THE real Eſtate of James Nixon, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, conſiſting of a Lot of Land, ſituate in Newport, upon the Hill, about Four Acres; and a Manſion-Houſe in Marlborough ſtreet, with the Land whereon the ſame ſtands, having Two Shops and a Stable thereon; the whole, if the Purchaſer chooſes, will be ſold together, or if it be more convenient to him, the Two Shops and Stable with a Part of the Land in Marlborough ſtreet, will be ſold ſeparately from the Lot with the Dwelling-Houſe. For Conditions apply to

GEORGE SEARS,
Attorney to the Heirs.

March 12, 1785.

A HOUSE to be Let for a Term of Years, or to be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Weſt-India Goods, containing 9 Rooms, with a Store, Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.—Alſo to be Sold Barbados Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, and Barbados Rum by the Hogſhead, of the firſt Quality.—Inquire of JACOB ISAACKS, Broker, in Newport.

TO be Sold cheap, two large new KETTLES, for the manufacture of Potaſh. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD
A genteel fall-back CHAISE.
Inquire of the Printer.

SAMUEL BRENTON
HAS for Sale, excellent MOLASSES by the ſingle Hogſhead, or larger Quantity.

Newport, April 2, 1785.

IMPORTED BY
Martin Benſon,

In the Ships Waſhington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Brig Waſhington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glaſs, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, and now ſelling at his Store, in Thames ſtreet, No. 269, Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Alſo choice Connecticut Beef and Pork by the Barrel.

Wants the Hull of a Veſſel between 60 and 90 Tons burthen, for which good Pay will be made.

CASH, and the higheſt Price, will be given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office.

George Gibbs

HAS for Sale at his Store next northward of his Dwelling-Houſe, in Thames-ſtreet, cheap for Caſh, a complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons.

GARDEN SEEDS,

GARDEN SEEDS of all Sorts warranted good, to be ſold by CHARLES DUNBAR, at his Shop the Corner of the Old Church Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Alſo, Clover Seed, Herd's Graſs, and Burden's Graſs, and Weſt-India Goods, cheap for Caſh.

Jacob Iſaacks, Broker,

INFORMS thoſe that want, that he can ſupply them with Veſſels from 40 to 170 Tons.

He has alſo for Sale,
Molaſſes and Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel—Green Coffee by the Bag—Indigo—and the beſt of ROCK SALT.

He has likewiſe to ſell a Negro Woman and Boy. And buys and ſells Public Securities and final Settlements of the New-England States.

Newport, April 9, 1785.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, having appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of Capt. JOHN H. FRIERS, late of Newport aforeſaid, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; we do hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, that their Claims will be received by either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above-ſaid Time. THOMAS TEW,
WALTER NICHOLS.

April 9, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ETHAN CLARKE,
At his Store on his Wharf,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum; Sugar and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Rice by the Caſk or Hundred; Indigo by the Hundred or Dozen; German and Engliſh Steel; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia Duck; Flour; Indian Corn; White Beans, &c. &c.—All cheaper for Caſh than can really be afforded.

Alſo Anchors of any Size.

Newport, March 24 1785.

A General Aſſortment of Woollens, Shags for Waiſtcoats, Velvets, Corduroys, Looking-Glaſſes, Hoſe's Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glaſs, Nails and Shot; with a great Variety of other Goods, ſold on the loweſt Terms, at

WALTER CHANNING's Store,
The Corner of the New-lane,
Thames-ſtreet.

To be SOLD,

A Houſe and Lot of Land, about 1 Mile from the Court-Houſe, in Newport, on the Main-Road—there is a good Cellar and Well of Water on the ſame. Inquire of JAMES WEAVER.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has to ſell, at his Store, for CASH,
WINDOW GLASS,
by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

Newport, April 2, 1785.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Monday the ſecond Day of May next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes,

Two certain Lots and the Dwelling-Houſes thereon, ſituate in Newport—One in Priſon-Lane, now in Poſſeſſion of Paine Hammand, and the other on the Long Wharf, in the Poſſeſſion of Samuel Dayton, being Part of the Eſtate of Gervas Elam, deceaſed.

April 15, 1785.

GEORGE GIBBS

HAS for Sale, at the Stores, on his Wharf, a conſtant Supply of new Philadelphia ſuperfine and common FLOUR and Philadelphia Bar-Iron aſſorted—Tea by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity—Liſbon Wines, by the Quarter Caſk—Cordage of all Sizes—Coarſe and fine Salt—Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Melaſſes, Coffee and Ginger, by the Hogſhead, Tierce, or Barrel.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ROBERT STODDARD,

At his Store, two Doors below Baniſter's Wharf, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, the following Articles, viz.

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, and Liſbon,	Wines.
Jamaica Spirits,	
Weſt-India Rum,	
New-England Ditto,	
Brandy,	
Draught and Caſe Geneva,	
Hyſon, Souſhong, and Bohea,	Teas.
Mace,	
Nutmegs,	
Cloves,	
Allſpice,	
Pepper and Ginger,	
Loaf and brown Sugars,	
Figs, Currants, and Raiſins,	
Chocolate,	
Coffee,	
Rice,	
Oil,	
Muſtard,	
Hair Powder & Starch,	
Soap and Candles,	
Copperas,	
Allum,	
Snuff in Bottles and Bladders,	
Wrapping Paper,	
Indigo,	
Pipes by the Groſs,	
Powder and Shot,	
A Variety of well aſſorted Queen's and Glaſs Ware.	

ALSO,

A Quantity of ſuperfine and common Flour, and good ſhip Connell, which will be diſpoſed of at the loweſt Rate.

Newport, March 17, 1785.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of this City, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS MALBONE, Adminiſtrator.

March 12, 1785.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Subſcriber deſires all thoſe that have any Demands on the late Company of EVAN & FRANCIS MALBONE, of this City, Merchants, deceaſed, to call on him for Settlement; and requeſts all that are indebted to ſaid Company to make immediate Payment—as there is an abſolute Neceſſity for cloſing the Accounts of ſaid Company as ſoon as poſſible.

In behalf of the Heirs,
FRANCIS MALBONE.

Newport, 26th March, 1785.